

Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 944 048 A2**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
**22.09.1999 Bulletin 1999/38**

(51) Int Cl.<sup>6</sup>: **G11B 7/095**

(21) Application number: **99301942.1**

(22) Date of filing: **15.03.1999**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(30) Priority: **14.03.1998 KR 9808646**

(71) Applicant: **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**  
**Suwon-City, Kyungki-do (KR)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Chung, Chong-sam**  
**Sungnam-city, Kyungki-do (KR)**  
• **Lee, Chul-woo**  
**Bundang-gu, Sungnam-city, Kyungki-do (KR)**  
• **Park, In-sik**  
**Kwonsun-gu, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do (KR)**

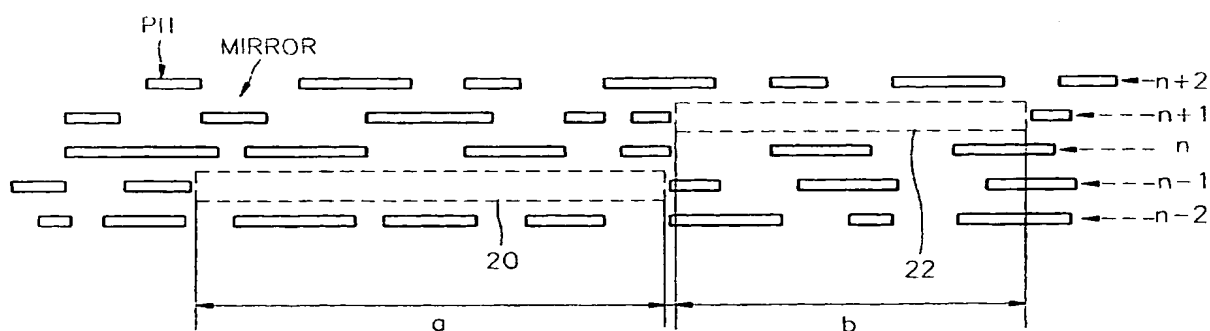
(74) Representative: **Chugg, David John et al**  
**Appleyard Lees,**  
**15 Clare Road**  
**Halifax, West Yorkshire HX1 2HY (GB)**

(54) **Optical disk having pattern for tilt detection**

(57) An optical disk has a pattern for detecting an amount of a tilt of a disk. An optical disk on which a code train having a pit pattern or a mirror pattern is recorded on a concentrically or spirally formed track, wherein a tilt detection pattern (20, 22) having a predetermined

code train is recorded at least in a partial area of the disk. Thus, since a pattern for tilt detection (20, 22) is recorded in a portion of a disk, a tilt of a disk can be detected by a common quadrant photodetector without an additional apparatus such as a photo coupler.

**FIG. 5**



**EP 0 944 048 A2**

## Description

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an optical disk for an optical disk player, and more particularly, to an optical disk having a pattern which allows detection of degree of a tilt of a disk.

**[0002]** In a compact disk player or a digital video disk player, the tilt of a disk is a major factor in the deteriorating reproduction of a signal. In particular, as the aperture ratio of an objective lens increases with increased density of a recording medium and the wavelength of a laser beam decreases, deterioration in performance due to disk tilt becomes much greater. Accordingly, it is very important to correct the deteriorated performance due to the tilt of a disk with a high density recording medium.

**[0003]** To correct signal deterioration due to a tilt of a disk in an optical disk player, a shaft of a spindle motor may be inclined, or a deck for installing a disk or optical pickup mechanisms for detecting a signal may be inclined. For correction, it should be determined to what degree and in which direction a disk is inclined at the initial stage of disk reproduction.

**[0004]** A conventional tilt detection apparatus is shown in Figure 1 and disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,329,508. In the above tilt detection apparatus, an optical signal emitted from a light emitting diode 1 is projected to a disk 4 and the optical signal reflected by the disk 4 is received by two light receiving diodes 2 and 3, to thereby detect the degree of tilt of a disk. That is, in the structure shown in Figure 1, if the disk 4 is not tilted, the amplitudes of optical signals detected by the two light receiving diodes 2 and 3 are substantially the same. When the disk 4 is tilted, the amplitudes of optical signals detected by the two light receiving diodes 2 and 3 are different according to the degree of tilt. The degree of tilt is detected by a differential amplifier 5 for detecting the difference between the optical signals detected by the two light receiving diodes 2 and 3. Here, the light emitting diode 1 and the light receiving diodes 2 and 3 are represented in the form of a photo-coupler.

**[0005]** The conventional tilt detection apparatus having the above structure requires an additional optical mechanism, such as a photo-coupler, for detecting the degree of tilt. Also, an additional signal processing portion for detecting the tilt of a disk is needed. Further, since an offset of a detected signal according to the initial state of a mechanical structure and disk assembly is present, the degree of detection of a signal becomes deteriorated.

**[0006]** With a view to solve or reduce the above problems, it is an aim of preferred embodiments of the present invention to provide an optical disk capable of detecting the tilt of a disk without an additional mechanism.

**[0007]** According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical disk on which a code train having a pit pattern or a mirror pattern is recorded

on a concentrically or spirally formed track, wherein a tilt detection pattern having a predetermined code train is recorded at least in a partial area of the disk.

**[0008]** Said tilt detection pattern may be formed in a mirror pattern only.

**[0009]** Said tilt detection pattern may be formed in a pit pattern only.

**[0010]** Said tilt detection pattern may be a combination of a pattern having a length longer than an average length of a code train usable for a disk and a pattern having a length shorter than the average length.

**[0011]** Said tilt detection pattern may be a combination of a code train having the longest length of a code train usable for a disk and a code train having the shortest length.

**[0012]** Said tilt detection pattern may have a length which is suitable for a tracking error signal not to be deviated due to occurrence of an offset.

**[0013]** Said tilt detection pattern may be regularly distributed over an entire surface of said disk.

**[0014]** Said tilt detection pattern is preferably spaced in a regular radial fashion and distributed over an entire surface of said disk.

**[0015]** Said tilt detection pattern may be recorded at the inner circumference and the outer circumference of said disk.

**[0016]** Said tilt detection pattern may be recorded plurally at the inner circumference and the outer circumference of said disk, respectively.

**[0017]** Assuming that the numbers of three tracks located adjacently are (n-1), n, and (n+1), said tilt detection pattern is preferably recorded symmetrically and diagonally on the (n-1)<sup>th</sup> track and (n+1)<sup>th</sup> track with respect to n<sup>th</sup> track. Alternatively, assuming that the numbers of three tracks located adjacently are (n-1), n, and (n+1), said tilt detection pattern may be recorded on the n<sup>th</sup> track.

**[0018]** For a better understanding of the invention, and to show how embodiments of the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a view schematically showing the structure of a conventional tilt detection apparatus;

Figures 2A through 2C are views showing the distributions of a laser beam irradiated onto a surface of a disk;

Figures 3A through 3C are graphs showing the distribution of energy of the laser beam irradiated onto a surface of a disk;

Figure 4 is a view showing the relationship between a quadrant photodetector and a track;

Figure 5 is a view showing an example of a pattern

for tilt detection which is recorded on a recording medium according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a waveform diagram of a tracking error signal generated by the pattern shown in Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a view showing another example of a pattern for tilt detection which is recorded on a recording medium according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 8 is a waveform diagram of a tracking error signal generated by the pattern shown in Figure 7;

Figures 9A and 9B are views showing yet another example of a pattern for tilt detection which is recorded on a recording medium according to a further embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10 is a view showing an example of distribution on a disk of the patterns for tilt detection shown in Figures 5, 7 and 9;

Figures 11A through 11B are views showing another example of distribution on a disk of the patterns for tilt detection shown in Figures 5, 7 and 9;

Figure 12 is a waveform diagram of signals generated by the quadrant photodetector for detecting an optical signal reflected by a recording medium having a pattern for tilt detection according to an embodiment of the present invention, in the case that there is no tilt; and

Figure 13 is a waveform diagram of signals generated by the quadrant photodetector for detecting an optical signal reflected by the recording medium having the pattern for tilt detection according to an embodiment of the present invention, in the case in which there is a tilt.

Figures 2A through 2C are views showing the distributions of a laser beam irradiated onto a surface of a disk, in which Figure 2A shows a case in which no tilt is generated; Figure 2B shows a case in which there is a downward tilt, and Figure 2C shows a case in which there is an upward tilt.

**[0019]** When no tilt is generated, the distribution of a laser beam makes a small circle and the energy of the laser beam is concentrated onto the centre of the circle. The distribution of the energy in this case is shown in Figure 3A. In the state in which there is no tilt, the distribution of the laser beam is like the Gaussian distribution.

**[0020]** When the tilt of a disk is generated, the distribution of a laser beam expands as opposed to the case

when there is no tilt of a disk as shown in Figures 2B and 2C and the energy of the laser beam is dispersed at the centre and the periphery. That is, a main lobe 10 having the highest energy generated at the centre of the circle while a first side lobe 12 and a second side lobe 14 are generated at the periphery of the circle. The positions of the side lobes 12 and 14 are determined depending on the direction of tilt and the side lobes are generated at the position near an object lens. The distribution of energy in that case is shown in Figures 3B and 3C. Figure 3B shows the distribution of energy when there is a downward tilt, i.e., a track in the lower portion is near the object lens, and Figure 3C shows the distribution of energy when there is an upward tilt, i.e., the track in the upper portion is near the object lens.

**[0021]** As shown in Figures 3B and 3C, when a tilt is generated, since energy of a laser beam is not concentrated on a pit portion, the magnitude of an RF signal through a quadrant photodetector becomes deteriorated.

**[0022]** Figure 4 shows the relationship between the quadrant photodetector and a track. In the quadrant photodetector, the respective photodetectors are referred to as A, B, C and D. In a state in which tracking is accurately set, the track of a disk and a horizontal split line of the photodetector, which is divided into A+B and C+D, coincide with each other. A tracking error signal is detected by a push-pull method, a differential phase detection (DPD) method, and a three beam method. The push-pull method detects a tracking error signal through a differential signal of the photodetector between the upper and lower portions, i.e., A+B and C+D. In the DPD method, the tracking error signal is obtained from a phase differential signal of the photodetectors in a diagonal direction, i.e., A+C and B+D.

**[0023]** According to embodiments of the present invention, an additional pattern for the detection of a disk tilt is recorded on a particular area so that, as soon as the disk is reproduced by a player, information on the tilt of disk can be obtained from the reproduced signals on these patterns. In particular, since the disk tilt is generated in two directions, a series of signals for the tilt detection is recorded on the disk in two ways for easy determination of the disk tilt.

**[0024]** Figure 5 shows a pattern for tilt detection which is recorded on a recording medium according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A plurality of tracks,  $n-2$ ,  $n-1$ ,  $n$ ,  $n+1$ ,  $n+2$ , are shown in the drawing. Each track consists of pits in which a groove is formed on a surface of disk for recording information and mirror portions in which no groove is formed.

**[0025]** Here, the  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  track and the  $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$  track have a first tilt detection pattern area 20 and a second tilt detection pattern area 22, each indicated by a dotted box, respectively. In this case the particular tilt detection pattern can be chosen to consist entirely of a mirror pattern or a pit pattern which is formed in the first and second tilt detection pattern areas 20 and 22, and the length

of each of the tilt detection pattern areas is determined so as to be within a range in which a tracking error signal does not deviate too much. Here, the first tilt detection pattern area 20 detects a tilt in a lower portion of the drawing sheet, while the second tilt detection pattern area 22 detects a tilt in an upper portion of the drawing sheet.

**[0026]** Figure 6 shows the waveform of a tracking error signal generated by the pattern shown in Figure 5. When a disk having the pattern of Figure 5 is tilted up or down, as shown in Figure 6, an offset of a tracking signal changes in the first tilt detection pattern area 20 or the second tilt detection pattern area 22.

**[0027]** A series of codes recorded on a track have a high frequency component of several MHz. The tracking error signal by a push-pull method inherently has a component corresponding to a difference signal between the upper track portion and the lower track portion with respect to a current track detected and has a low frequency component of several KHz.

**[0028]** In Figure 5, when there is accurate tracking, and there is a tilt in the lower portion in the drawing sheet, a tracking difference signal in the first tilt detection pattern area 20 has a changing offset value unlike other areas.

**[0029]** We will assume that the current track detected is the  $n^{\text{th}}$  track and a mirror pattern is recorded in the first and second tilt detection pattern areas 20 and 22.

**[0030]** Since the first tilt detection pattern area 20 where only a mirror pattern is recorded is in the  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  track in a section **a**, as shown in Figure 5, the amount of light reflected by a side lobe generated by a tilt in the lower portion increases compared to other section.

**[0031]** In the section **a**, the amount of light reflected by the  $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$  track is similar to other sections. As a result, the size of a tracking error signal in the section **a** decreases (here, it is assumed that the tracking error signal is obtained through a pull-push method.). That is, the centre line of the tracking error signal goes down.

**[0032]** If there is no tilt, the change in the offset is zero. However, if there is a tilt, an offset is generated as shown in Figures 2 and 3. Also, the degree of offset varies according to the amount of tilt. Thus, by detecting the amount of change in the offset in the section **a**, it is possible to detect the amount of tilt in the lower portion of a disk.

**[0033]** The amount of light reflected by the second tilt detection pattern area 22 in a section **b** does not increase. The reason is that a side lobe of the upper portion is not generated when a tilt in the lower portion of the drawing sheet is generated. That is, the offset of a tracking error signal does not change.

**[0034]** The tilt detection pattern area is divided into two parts because of the direction of tilt. That is, a tilt is generated in either an upward direction or a downward direction. The first tilt detection pattern area 20 detects a tilt in the down direction only and the second tilt detection pattern area 22 detects a tilt in the upward direc-

tion only. Also, the first and second tilt detection pattern areas 20 and 22 are not parallel to each other with respect to the centre of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  track to prevent a case in which a detection signal is not generated.

**[0035]** Here, it is appropriate that the lengths of the first and second tilt detection pattern areas 20 and 22 are set such that a tracking error signal is not changed. The tilt detection pattern areas 20 and 22 can be formed by a pit pattern.

**[0036]** Figure 7 shows another example of a pattern for tilt detection recorded on a recording medium according to a further embodiment of the present invention. In Figure 7, a plurality of tracks,  $n-2$ ,  $n-1$ ,  $n$ , and  $n+1$ , are shown. Each track has a pit in which a groove is formed on a surface of a disk for recording information and a mirror in which no groove is formed.

**[0037]** Here, a tilt detection pattern area 30 is present on the  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  track as indicated by a dotted box. Either a mirror or pit only is formed on the tilt detection pattern areas 30, and the length of the tilt detection pattern area is determined within a range in which a tracking error signal does not deviate too much.

**[0038]** Figure 8 is a waveform diagram showing a tracking error signal generated by the pattern shown in Figure 7. In the case in which a disk having the pattern of Figure 7 is tilted upward, an offset of a tracking error signal varies in the tilt detection pattern area 30 as the  $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$  track is read, as shown in Figure 8.

**[0039]** In Figure 7, assuming that tracking is accurately maintained, the tracking error signal in the tilt detection pattern area 30 has a different offset than in other areas.

**[0040]** If there is no tilt, the value of the offset is zero. When there is an upward tilt, the offset increases upward, when the  $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$  track is read, due to a side lobe generated in the upper portion. On the contrary, when there is a downward tilt, an offset increases downward, when the  $n^{\text{th}}$  track is read, due to a side lobe generated in the lower portion. Also, the offset varies according to the degree of tilt.

**[0041]** When the currently read-out track is the  $n^{\text{th}}$  track and a downward tilt is generated, the amount of light reflected by the tilt detection pattern area 30 in the  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  track in section **a** increases.

**[0042]** When the currently read-out track is the  $n^{\text{th}}$  track and an upward tilt is generated, the amount of light reflected by the tilt detection pattern area 30 in the  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  track in section **a** does not change, compared with the case in which there is no tilt.

**[0043]** When the currently read-out track is the  $n^{\text{th}}$  track and a downward tilt is generated, the amount of light reflected by the tilt detection pattern area 30 in the  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  track in section **a** increases.

**[0044]** When the currently read-out track is the  $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$  track and a downward tilt is generated, the amount of light reflected by the tilt detection pattern area 30 in the  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  track in section **a** does not change, compared with the case in which there is no tilt.

[0045] When the currently read-out track is the (n-2)<sup>th</sup> track and an upward tilt is generated, the amount of light reflected by the tilt detection pattern area 30 in the (n-1)<sup>th</sup> track in section a increases.

[0046] That is, in a recording medium having the tilt detection pattern as shown in Figure 6, an upward or downward tilt is detected on two tracks. Here, the length of the tilt detection pattern area 30 is determined within a range in which a tracking error signal does not deviate too much.

[0047] Figures 9A and 9B show yet another example of a pattern for tilt detection recorded on a recording medium according to a still further embodiment of the present invention. The patterns shown in Figures 5 and 7 which have only either a pit or mirror portion are not compatible with the format of a general compact disk. That is, in the case of DVD's, now that the lengths of a pit and a mirror must be either 3T or 14T, a pit or mirror portion having a length longer than 3T or 14T is not acceptable. Thus, compatibility with other general disks is possible by using the pattern shown in Figures 9A and 9B.

[0048] In the tilt detection pattern shown in Figure 9A, a pit 40 having a first length and a mirror 42 having a second length are repeated. Preferably, the first length of the pit 40 is longer than the average length of a code train allowed by a modulation method and the second length of the mirror 42 is shorter than the average length of a code train allowed by the modulation method. Alternatively, the first length of the pit 40 is shorter than the average length of a code train allowed by the modulation method and the second length of the mirror 42 is longer than the average length of a code train allowed by the modulation method.

[0049] In the tilt detection pattern shown in Figure 9B, a pit 50 having a first length and a mirror 52 having a second length are repeated. Preferably, the first length of the pit 50 is the shortest code train allowed by a modulation method and the second length of the mirror 52 is the longest code train allowed by the modulation method. Alternatively, the first length of the pit 50 is the longest code train allowed by the modulation method and the second length of the mirror 52 is the shortest code train allowed by the modulation method. From experiments, a continual pattern of 14T-3T-14T-3T is effective in a DVD recording medium. Here, 3T is a margin bit.

[0050] Preferably, the patterns shown in Figures 5, 7 and 9 are distributed regularly on a disk. That is, if the pattern is regularly distributed like a servo pattern and a disk player can recognize this information, it is possible to detect the tilt of a disk.

[0051] Figure 10 shows an example of the tilt detection patterns shown in Figures 5, 7 and 9 distributed on a disk. As shown in Figure 10, a tilt detection pattern is distributed regularly and radially. If a disk player can recognize the distribution of the pattern, detection of degree of a tilt in an area where the tilt detection pattern is re-

corded can be performed.

[0052] In some cases, detection of the average degree of tilt of a disk is necessary. That is, the degree of tilt is detected at the inner circumference and the outer circumference of a disk, and then, the average degree of tilt of a disk can be obtained from the above two tilt amounts.

[0053] Figures 11A and 11B each show a recording medium to detect the average degree of tilt. In Figure 11A, a tilt detection pattern area is respectively formed at the inner circumference and the outer circumference of a disk. In Figure 11B, two tilt detection pattern areas are formed at each of the inner and outer circumferences of a disk.

[0054] On a disk shown in Figure 11A, the tilt detection pattern shown in Figure 5 can be formed sequentially on upper and lower tracks which are adjacent with respect to a currently reproduced track. At this time, either using only a tilt detection pattern at the outer circumference or using both the tilt detection patterns at the inner and outer circumferences is possible.

[0055] When a tilt of a disk mainly occurs at the outer circumference as in a dish phenomenon (i.e. where a disk is slightly concave or convex to give the appearance of a dish), only the tilt detection pattern at the outer circumference may be used. Also, relative amounts of a tilt at the inner and outer circumferences can be detected using both the tilt detection patterns at the inner and outer circumferences.

[0056] In Figure 11B, the directions of tilts detected from the tilt detection pattern areas at the inner and outer circumferences are opposite. That is, the first tilt detection pattern shown in Figure 5 is recorded at one of the tilt detection pattern areas at the inner circumference with respect to the currently reproduced track, and the second tilt detection pattern shown in Figure 5 is recorded at the other tilt detection pattern area. Here, the degree and direction of tilt can be determined by detecting one track.

[0057] Likewise, the first tilt detection pattern shown in Figure 5 is recorded at one of the tilt detection pattern areas at the outer circumference with respect to the currently reproduced track, and the second tilt detection pattern shown in Figure 5 is recorded at the other tilt detection pattern area. Here, the degree and direction of tilt can be determined by detecting one track.

[0058] Figure 12 shows the result of computer simulation of signals generated by a quadrant photodetector for detecting an optical signal reflected by a recording medium having a pattern for tilt detection according to the present invention, in the case that there is no tilt. In Figure 12, a solid line indicates a push-pull signal or DPD signal; a one-dot chain line indicates a signal A or D; and a dotted line indicates a signal B or C.

[0059] When the depth of a pit of a disk is not  $\lambda/4$ , as shown in Figure 8, the signal A and D in a proceeding direction of the disk are congruous and have the same values. The signals B and C are reproduced while main-

taining a predetermined delay time compared with the signals A and D.

**[0060]**  $(A+B)/(C+D)$  for determining a tracking error signal by a push-pull method which is generally used for an optical disk player and  $(A+C)/(B+D)$  for determining a tracking error signal by a DPD method have the same size and phase as shown in Figure 8.

**[0061]** As shown in Figure 12, it can be seen that a push-pull signal and a DPD signal are the same since both the push-pull signal and the DPD signal are differential signals. Accordingly, it can be seen that the quadrant photodetector accurately traces a currently reproduced track. That is, when tracking is accurately maintained, a reproduced signal is not distorted by the tilt detection pattern adopted in embodiments of the present invention.

**[0062]** Figure 13 shows the result of computer simulation in a state in which a DVD disk is tilted  $1^\circ$ .

**[0063]** When the disk is tilted, asymmetry of a laser beam occurs and side lobes increase as shown in Figures 2A-2C and 3A-3C. When a side lobe portion is focused on a tilt detection pattern, an offset is generated at a tracking error signal. The opposite offsets are generated in the first tilt detection pattern area 20 and the second tilt detection pattern area 22 shown in Figure 5 to show the direction of tilt. However, when the tilt detection area and the direction of a tilt do not match, an offset signal is not generated. Therefore, a recording medium according to embodiments of the present invention has two different tilt detection patterns recorded on tracks which are sequentially disposed above and below with respect to a reference track, or the same tilt detection patterns recorded on the adjacent tracks.

**[0064]** The phases of the signals A and B are deviated  $180^\circ$  and those of the signals C and D are the same. Thus, it can be seen that the signal A+B has a DC component and the amplitude of the signal C+D is twice of that of each signal. Accordingly, an offset is generated at the push-pull signal  $(A+B)-(C+D)$ . The DPD signals  $(A+C)$  and  $(B+D)$  have a phase difference of  $90^\circ$  which directly acts as an offset.

**[0065]** The length of the area for recording the tilt detection pattern according to embodiments of the present invention can be applied to a "Reference signal zone", which is about 0.5 - 0.9 track, disclosed in the DVD-RAM specification book. Preferably, a continuous pattern of 14T-3T-14T-3T exhibiting a superior tilt detection property is used.

**[0066]** As described above, recording mediums according to embodiments of the present invention, since a pattern for tilt detection is recorded in a portion of a disk, the tilt of a disk can be detected by a common quadrant photodetector without an additional apparatus such as a photo coupler. Thus, use of the tilt detection pattern provides easy and accurate detection of a tilt. Particularly, the cost of a product can be reduced since a well-known photodetector is used.

**[0067]** The reader's attention is directed to all papers

and documents which are filed concurrently with or previous to this specification in connection with this application and which are open to public inspection with this specification, and the contents of all such papers and documents are incorporated herein by reference.

**[0068]** All of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), and/or all of the steps of any method or process so disclosed, may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of such features and/or steps are mutually exclusive.

**[0069]** Each feature disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose, unless expressly stated otherwise. Thus, unless expressly stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

**[0070]** The invention is not restricted to the details of the foregoing embodiment(s). The invention extends to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so disclosed.

## Claims

1. An optical disk on which a code train having a pit pattern or a mirror pattern is recorded on a concentrically or spirally formed track, wherein a tilt detection pattern having a predetermined code train is recorded on a part of said disk.
2. The optical disk as claimed in claim 1, wherein said tilt detection pattern is formed in a mirror pattern only.
3. The optical disk as claimed in claim 1, wherein said tilt detection pattern is formed in a pit pattern only.
4. The optical disk as claimed in claim 1, wherein said tilt detection pattern is a combination of a pattern having a length longer than the average length of a code train usable for a disk and a pattern having a length shorter than the average length.
5. The optical disk as claimed in claim 1, wherein said tilt detection pattern is a combination of a code train having the longest length of code trains usable for a disk and a code train having the shortest length.
6. The optical disk as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5, wherein said tilt detection pattern has a length which is suitable for a tracking error signal not to be deviated due to occurrence of an offset.

7. The optical disk as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6, wherein said tilt detection pattern is regularly distributed over an entire surface of said disk.
8. The optical disk as claimed in claim 7, wherein said tilt detection pattern is spaced in a regular radial fashion and distributed over an entire surface of said disk. 5
9. The optical disk as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein said tilt detection pattern is recorded at the inner circumference and the outer circumference of said disk. 10
10. The optical disk as claimed in claim 9, wherein said tilt detection pattern is recorded plurally at the inner circumference and the outer circumference of said disk, respectively. 15
11. The optical disk as claimed in claim 7, wherein, assuming that the numbers of three tracks located adjacently are  $(n-1)$ ,  $n$ , and  $(n+1)$ , said tilt detection pattern is recorded symmetrically and diagonally on the  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  track and  $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$  track with respect to  $n^{\text{th}}$  track. 20 25
12. The optical disk as claimed in claim 7, wherein, assuming that the numbers of three tracks located adjacently are  $(n-1)$ ,  $n$ , and  $(n+1)$ , said tilt detection pattern is recorded on the  $n^{\text{th}}$  track. 30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

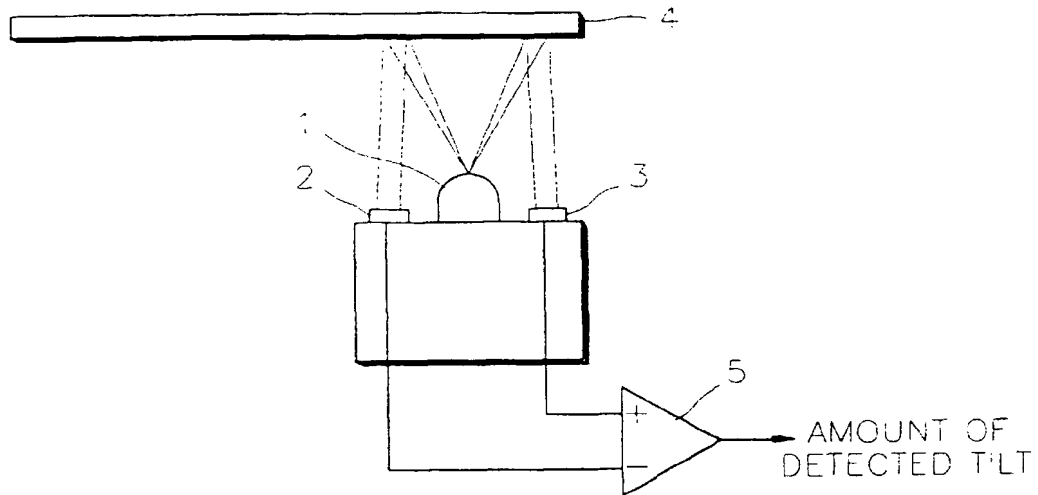


FIG. 2A

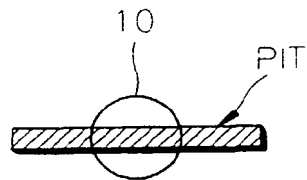


FIG. 2B

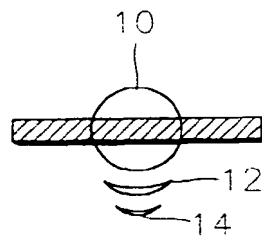


FIG. 2C

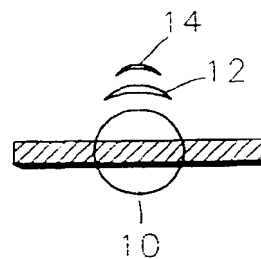


FIG. 3A

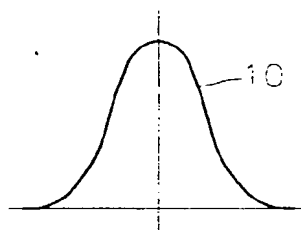


FIG. 3B

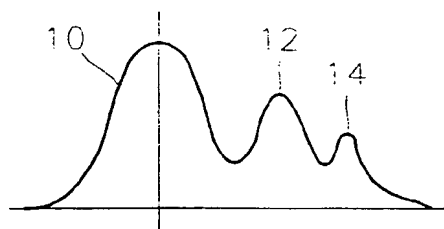


FIG. 3C

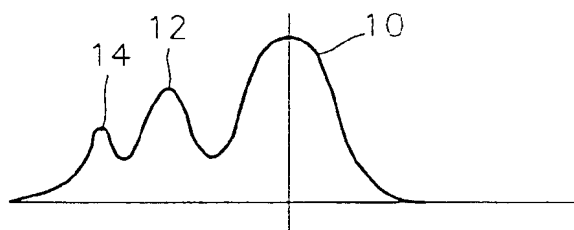


FIG. 4

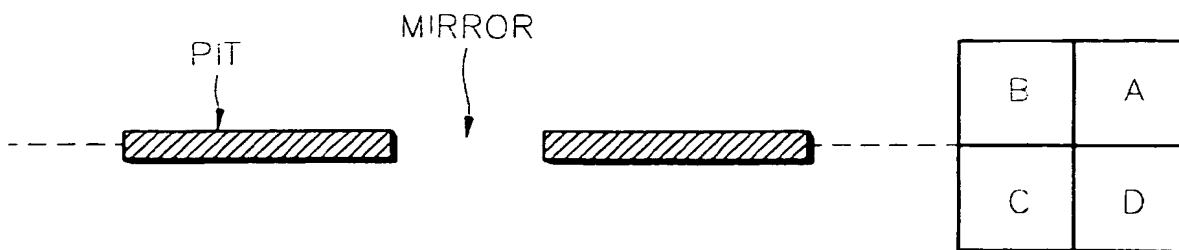


FIG. 5

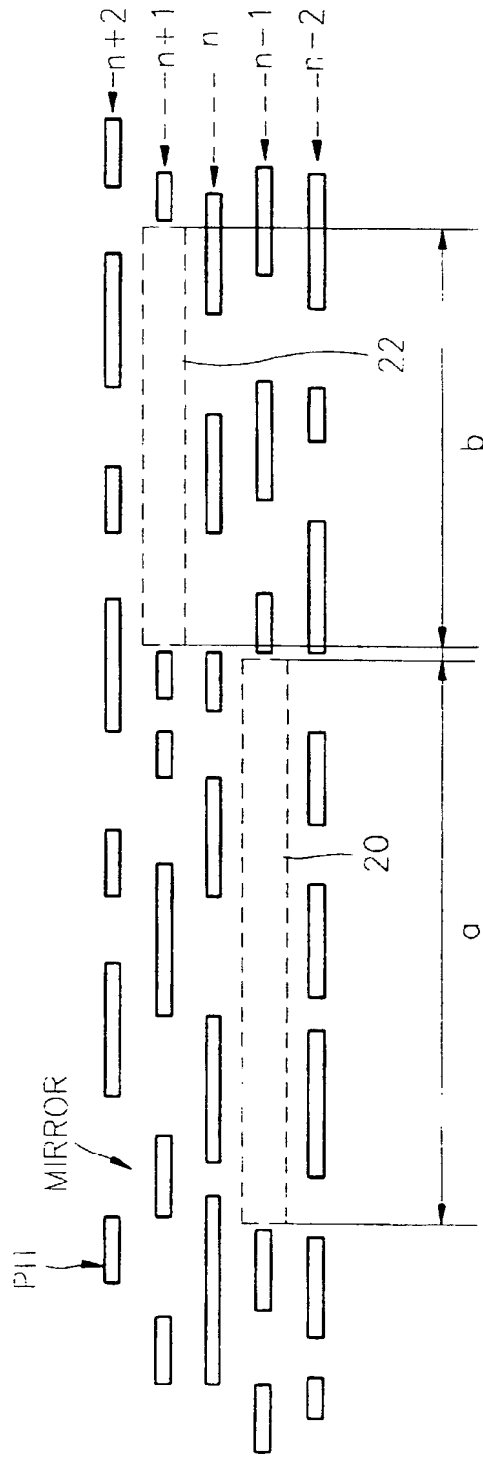


FIG. 6

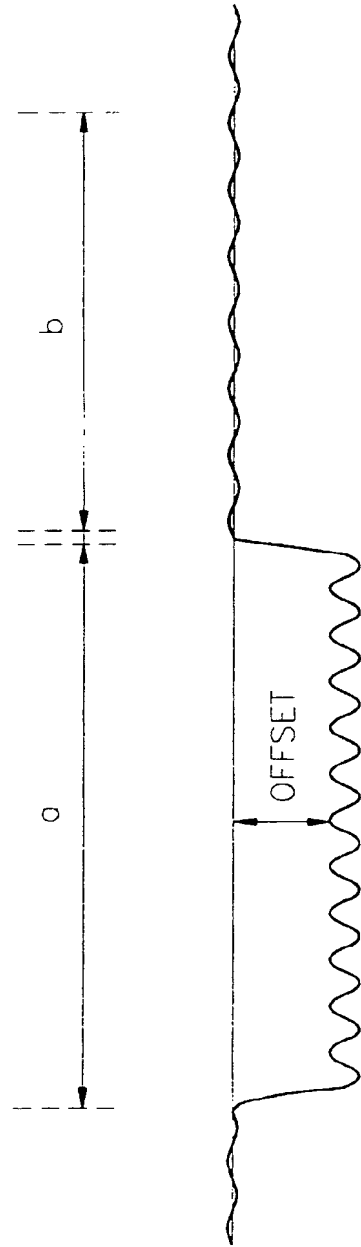


FIG. 7

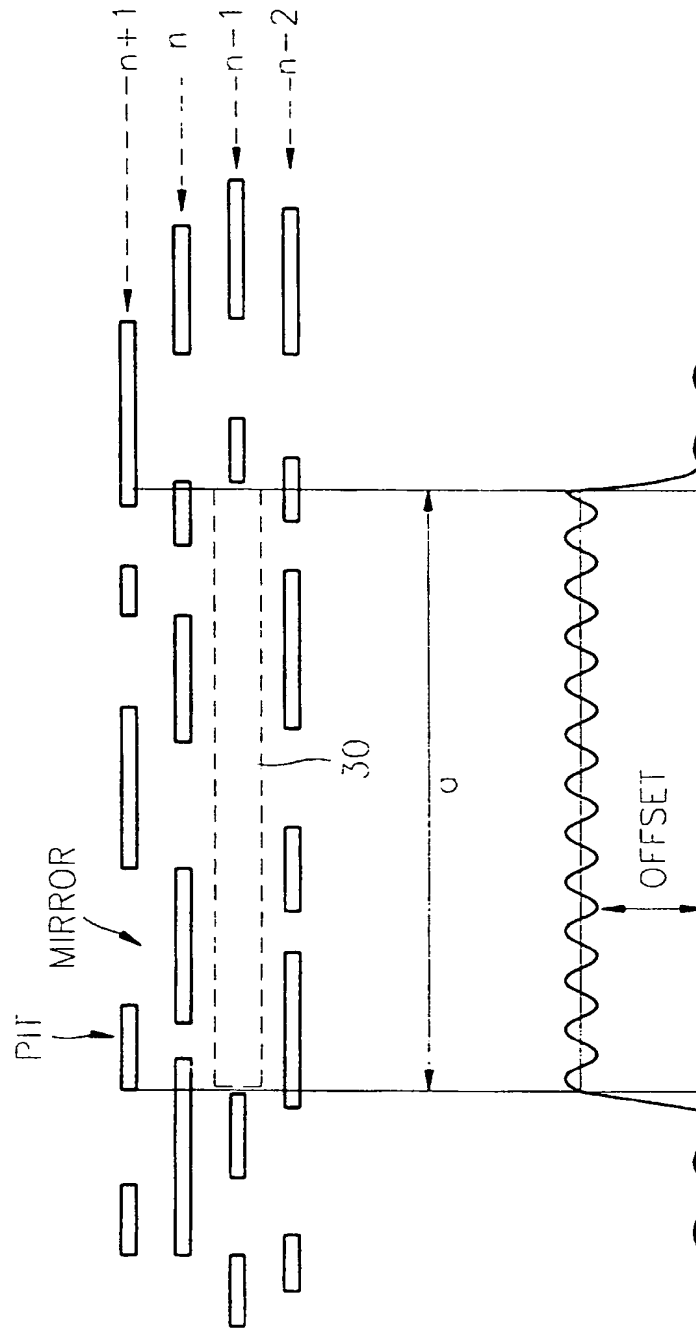


FIG. 8

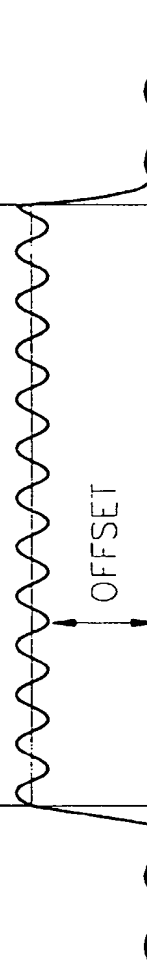


FIG. 9A

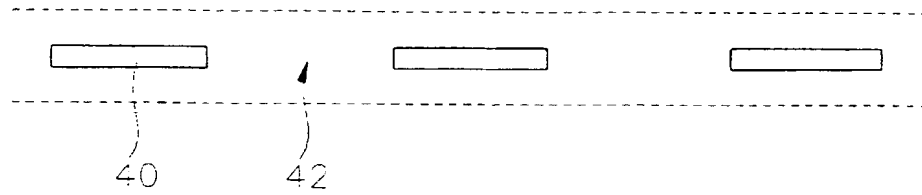


FIG. 9B

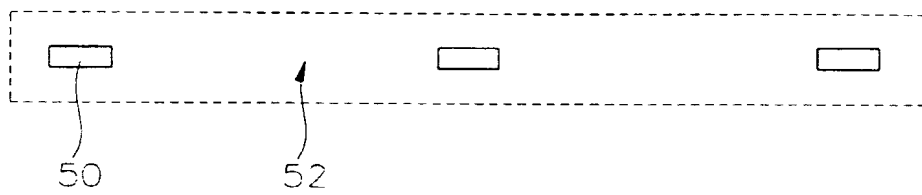


FIG. 10

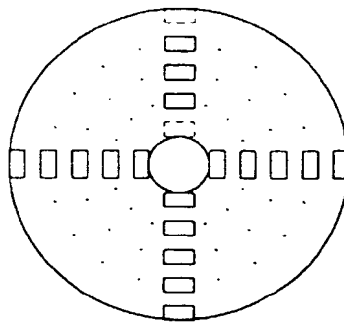


FIG. 11A

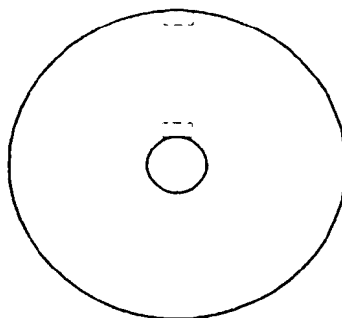


FIG. 11B

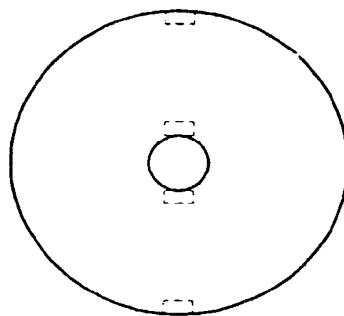


FIG. 12

AMPLITUDE

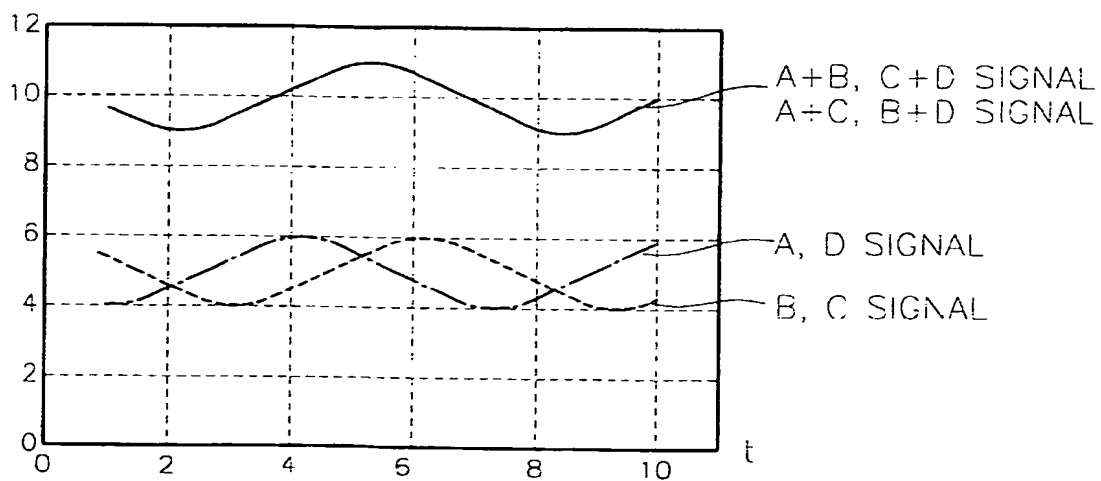
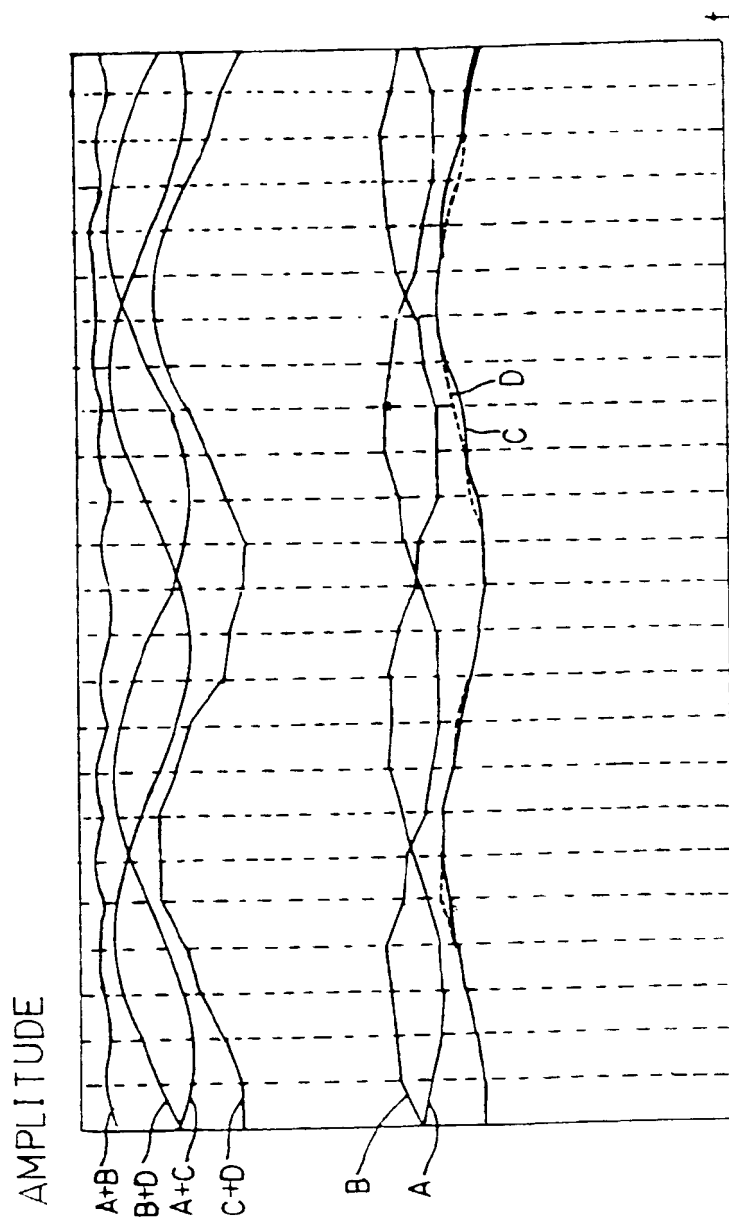


FIG. 13





(11) **EP 0 944 048 A3**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:  
**02.02.2000 Bulletin 2000/05**

(51) Int Cl.7: **G11B 7/095**

(43) Date of publication A2:  
**22.09.1999 Bulletin 1999/38**

(21) Application number: **99301942.1**

(22) Date of filing: 15.03.1999

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU**  
**MC NL PT SE**  
 Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(30) Priority: 14.03.1998 KR 9808646

(71) Applicant: **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**  
**Suwon-City, Kyungki-do (KR)**

(72) Inventors:

- Chung, Chong-sam  
Sunnam-city, Kyungki-do (KR)
- Lee, Chul-woo  
Bundang-gu, Sunnam-city, Kyungki-do (KR)
- Park, In-sik  
Kwonsun-gu, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do (KR)

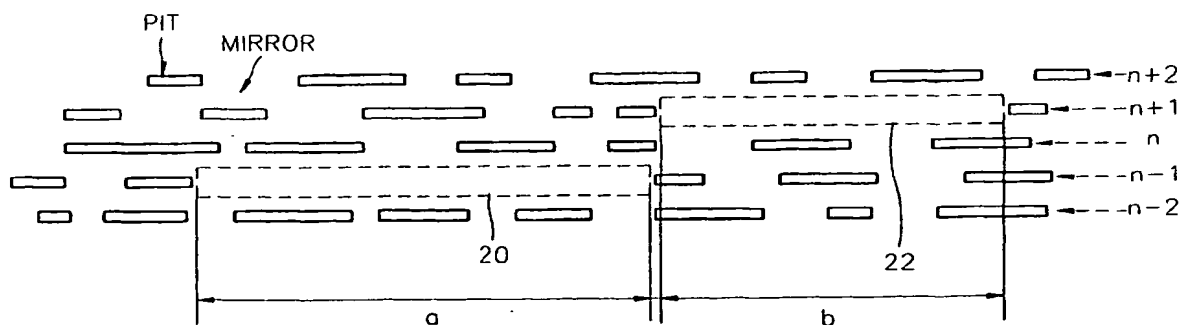
(74) Representative: **Chugg, David John et al**  
**Appleyard Lees,**  
**15 Clare Road**  
**Halifax. West Yorkshire HX1 2HY (GB)**

(54) **Optical disk having pattern for tilt detection**

(57) An optical disk has a pattern for detecting an amount of a tilt of a disk. An optical disk on which a code train having a pit pattern or a mirror pattern is recorded on a concentrically or spirally formed track, wherein a tilt detection pattern (20, 22) having a predetermined

code train is recorded at least in a partial area of the disk. Thus, since a pattern for tilt detection (20, 22) is recorded in a portion of a disk, a tilt of a disk can be detected by a common quadrant photodetector without an additional apparatus such as a photo coupler.

FIG. 5





European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 99 30 1942

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	WO 97 26651 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD) 24 July 1997 (1997-07-24) * page 2, line 4 - line 24 * * page 10, line 7 - page 15, line 16 * * page 18, line 7 - page 34, line 13 * * page 25, line 6 - line 9 * * page 43, line 22 - page 44, line 2 * * page 50, line 26 - page 53, line 10 * * figures 1,2,5,36,39,40 *	1,2,4-6, 9,10	G11B7/095
Y	---	7,8,11	
A	---	12	
X	EP 0 662 685 A (SONY CORP) 12 July 1995 (1995-07-12) * page 9, line 11 - line 34 * * figures 14,15 *	1,4-6	
X	US 4 663 751 A (KAKU TOSHIMITSU ET AL) 5 May 1987 (1987-05-05) * column 2, line 35 - line 44 * * column 3, line 6 - line 61 * * column 4, line 11 - line 27 * * column 7; claim 3 * * figure 3 *	1,2,6-8	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) G11B
X	US 5 703 855 A (SUGIYAMA HISATAKA ET AL) 30 December 1997 (1997-12-30) * column 24, line 28 - line 52 * * figure 20 *	1,3,6	
A	---	7,11,12	
Y	EP 0 397 354 A (PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORP) 14 November 1990 (1990-11-14) * column 2, line 18 - line 31 * * column 3, line 44 - column 4, line 6 *	7,8,11	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 13 December 1999	Examiner Quaranta, L
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons &: member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 (03.82) (P/M/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 99 30 1942

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

13-12-1999

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9726651	A	24-07-1997	EP 0875060 A	04-11-1998
EP 0662685	A	12-07-1995	JP 7210888 A	11-08-1995
			CN 1146040 A	26-03-1997
			DE 69510963 D	02-09-1999
			DE 69510963 T	09-12-1999
			US 5546367 A	13-08-1996
US 4663751	A	05-05-1987	JP 1739286 C	26-02-1993
			JP 4023333 B	22-04-1992
			JP 59019250 A	31-01-1984
			CA 1202416 A	25-03-1986
			EP 0099576 A	01-02-1984
			US 4855991 A	08-08-1989
US 5703855	A	30-12-1997	JP 6295439 A	21-10-1994
			JP 7029239 A	31-01-1995
			JP 7050027 A	21-02-1995
			DE 4411855 A	13-10-1994
			KR 131434 B	22-04-1998
			US 5848045 A	08-12-1998
EP 0397354	A	14-11-1990	JP 2297763 A	10-12-1990
			JP 2572842 B	16-01-1997
			DE 69016089 D	02-03-1995
			DE 69016089 T	20-07-1995
			US 5402403 A	28-03-1995

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**